

BOLIVIA



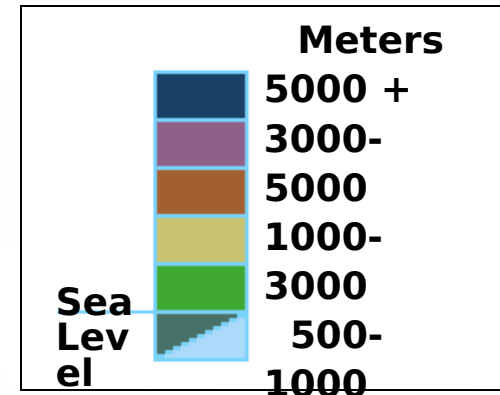
- High altitude illness
 - Local remedies sold in groceries include illicit coca products
- Developing economy
 - One of poorest and least developed South American countries



Bolivia: Environmental Issues

- Topography
- Climate

Varies with altitude; humid and tropical to cold and semiarid



Rugged Andes Mountains with a highland plateau (Altiplano), hills, lowland plains of the Amazon Basin

lowest point: Rio Paraguay 90 m

highest point: Nevado

Bolivia: Environmental Issues

- Industries
 - Metallic ore mining
- Water
 - Unreliable water and waste water treatment
 - Heavy metal contamination associated with mining

Bolivia: Environmental Issues

- Food
 - No specific information
- Air
 - Tin and antimony smelters
- Soil
 - Localized contamination near industry and waste disposal sites

Bolivia: Environmental Issues

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
 - Water contaminated with raw sewage or runoff
- Greatest long-term environmental health risks
 - Chronic ingestion of arsenic and mercury in contaminated water

The background of the slide is a faded American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The title is enclosed in a red-bordered box.

Bolivia: Diseases of Operational Importance

- High risk country
- Diseases of greatest risk
 - Food and water-borne: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A
 - Vector-borne: malaria

Bolivia: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk
 - Food and water-borne: cholera, protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis E, typhoid/paratyphoid fever
 - Vector-borne: Chagas disease, dengue fever, leishmaniasis, mansonellosis, Mayaro virus, plague, yellow fever
 - Sexually transmitted: gonorrhea/chlamydia, hepatitis B, HIV/AIDS
 - Water contact: leptospirosis
 - Soil contact: Bolivian hemorrhagic fever, hantavirus pulmonary syndrome
 - Respiratory diseases: tuberculosis
 - Animal contact: rabies